



State Legislation on Hazing and Student Discipline

ACT 635 (2018)	Establishes The Max Gruver Act , focused on hazing prevention and penalties. It defines hazing, creates the crime of “criminal hazing,” outlines specific criminal penalties, and establishes a framework for reporting and addressing hazing incidents, within public postsecondary educational institutions.
ACT 637 (2018)	Requires that a person at the scene of an emergency must give reasonable assistance. Requires that someone who recklessly causes injury to a person must give reasonable assistance.
ACT 640 (2018)	Requires student organizations to report hazing discipline or belief of hazing involvement to the educational institution. Student organizations are required to take one hour of hazing prevention education. Institutions must provide educational information on hazing to students during orientation, and each student organization is required to confirm training completion to the education institution. Additionally, the Act requires BOR to create a policy on hazing prevention.
ACT 382 (2019)	<p>Strengthens reporting, investigation, and enforcement provisions related to criminal hazing, and expands the authority of university and college police. Key provisions to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organizations - Must immediately report hazing to law enforcement. Reports must include all unredacted details, including names of alleged perpetrators. The Act removes the previous 14-day grace period for national organizations to investigate before reporting.• Institutions - Educational institution employees must immediately report hazing to local law enforcement. Institutions face fines up to \$10,000 for non-compliance. Institutions must document all actions taken regarding hazing reports.• Campus Police Authority - Campus police may exercise full arrest authority in hazing cases, regardless of where the incident occurs if it involves their institution’s organization members.



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Act 464 (2022)	Establishes procedures for disciplinary hearings involving public postsecondary students and student organizations and requires management boards and institutions to set policies allowing students or student organizations charged with non-academic offenses to be represented by an attorney or advocate during disciplinary and appeal proceedings.
ACT 416 (2024)	Revises the conditions under which a student or student organization may be deemed guilty of a violation at a public postsecondary education institution during disciplinary proceedings and requires an institution to prove allegations by “clear and convincing evidence” before disciplining students.
HCR 37 (2025)	Establishes the Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force to evaluate the effectiveness of state anti-hazing laws and postsecondary hazing prevention policies and practices. The Task Force will submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Senate Education Committee, House Committees on Education, the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice, and the House Committee on Civil Law and Procedure by January 31, 2026.
ACT 174 (2025)	Increases the minimum amount of time of the hazing prevention education from one hour to two hours for student organizations and requires an institution to terminate an organization’s operation on campus if it fails to comply with the hazing prevention education requirement. The Act further requires the institution to submit a report to the House Committee on Education and Senate Education Committee upon such termination.